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CHOY CHEUNG OLD SHOP.

The undersigned has been carrying on the business of silk and silk threads of different colours for embroidery, &c., for over 70 years, and it is well known in China as well as in Foreign Countries for numbers of years that we have selected the best articles to supply our Customers. We have no branch shop anywhere. As some unscrupulous person or persons have recently imitated our TRADE MARK, and used our names to palm off inferior articles with a view to gain, we have petitioned the proper Commercial Authorities, besides the copper plate and lithograph printed labels that are in use, to have our TRADE MARK composed of TWO HORSES WITH A DEVICE IN THE CENTRE registered, of which we request our Customers to take particular notice, so as to avoid any disappointment.

Our Address is CHOY CHEUNG, No. 1, Ching Wan Lane, in Ta Tze Street, Canton, and Our Agency is in Messrs. V. A. ROZARIO & Co, the top floor of the MUTUAL STREET, Shakes Road, so as to facilitate the transaction of business.

CHOY CHEUNG.

GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

Over 50 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from **DR. R. D. S. CURE**, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

DR. R. D. S. CURE for ASTHMA

PAID FOR 40 YEARS
Sold in all parts of the world
Beware of Imitations

I say
KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

THE WORLD WITHOUT MEAT THE ECONOMICS OF THE QUESTION.

Some startling facts have been brought to light of late through the shortage of food, says Mr. Bernard Gilbert, in the *Daily News*, and perhaps the most startling of all is the immense wastefulness of meat. The white races waste about one-half of their total supply of grain by eating meat. (I had better say here that I am not a vegetarian.)

The truth popped out a year ago, when prohibition of alcohol was discussed, and it was strikingly shown that although a sack of barley when turned into beer was a good deal wasted, the loss was far greater when it was turned into pork or beef. Whilst five million tons of corn are directly consumed every year by the population of England, and nearly two millions by the brewers and distillers, over nine million tons go to feed our live stock!

Professor Wood has published figures showing that a pig consumes 12lb. of dry grain to manufacture 1lb. of pork; a fowl's ratio is 14 to 1, a sheep's 24 to 1, and a fat bullock's 64 to 1. The last is monstrous! Sixty-four pounds of corn for one of meat, and a serious shadow over the meat of old England!

A RACE OF VEGETARIANS.
The consumption of meat in England must be greatly reduced, and we must be turned into a race of fish, egg, and porridge-eating vegetarians. If this were done there would be no shortage of food, nor need for prices to be higher than the normal. Our dead loss comes directly from the fact that the bullock and the sheep and the pig are eating nine million tons of grain to our five million tons; and the obvious remedy is to abolish the sheep, the pig, and the bullock. It is not a question of the relative benefits of vegetarianism. When things are easier the bullock may flourish again if he is wanted, but this is not the time for beef. The rate of exchange is too high!

It is surprising beyond all measure that sheep were not taken sixteen months ago, and this land, but on the contrary, the livestock of the country is as high as it ever was! It would obviously be better to kill off our animals and import dead beef than to import, as at present 64lb. of corn to feed the live bullock. The shipping difficulty would be enormously eased thereby, and it is difficult to understand why such steps have not been taken.

These suggestions would obviate the present trouble, and they do not need forty millions a year from the Treasury, as the present reduction of the loaf from 12s. to 9d. does. They would bring the loaf down to sixpence again, without any expenditure at all.

WOOD AND LEATHER.
It is not good to overstate a case; and we must remember that besides meat we get wool and leather from our live stock, and the manure that plays a considerable part in farming operations (although it is an extravagant form of manuring). But when these are allowed for, they hardly affect the contention. In any case it would be better to breed our animals especially to produce wool and leather instead of fat, and the accompanying meat would suffice our urgent requirements. These animals must never be fed on articles of human consumption. The poorer soils of Great Britain that grow nothing but grass must be mown for hay as far as possible, and grass land that will grow cereals must be ploughed up.

Wares come and go, but economic pressure endures for ever, and economic pressure points a finger to the day when the world will be meatless. It may be so. There may come a day when there will be no more fat pork and no cold mutton and no more roast beef.

But not in my time, I think.

THE JAPANESE COAL TRADE BIG ADVANCE IN PRICES.

According to the *Fukuoka Nichi Nichi*, the average prices of coal for shipment at Moji in October were ¥10.67 for lump, ¥10.08 for mixed, and ¥14.00 for dust. In January the quotations were ¥10.23, ¥9.02, and ¥8.00 respectively, and there was practically no change until May. In June prices advanced and big increases were shown in the next two months. Now prices are being raised steadily and at present there is no indication of any limit being reached.

This abnormal advance in the price of coal is not attributed to the higher cost of labour, freight, etc., but simply to the fact that the demand greatly exceeds the supply and the colliery owners and middlemen are reaping the advantage. The war, of course, has created the increased demand in the Far East for Japanese coal by cutting off the supplies from England and Australia.

POSTMAN'S FAMILY WHO EARN NEARLY £500 A YEAR.

The fact that a postman's family, consisting of himself, his wife, and four children had an income of between £450 and £500 a year, was revealed at Margate Police Court recently, when George Albert Allingham, was sentenced to six months' hard labour on charges of stealing money from letters.

Mr. McIntyre, who prosecuted for the Postmaster-General, said that Allingham, who had been employed as a temporary postman for about two years, earned 30s. a week. His wife and two out of his four children were each earning £2 10s. a week, so that the total income of the family was between £450 and £500 a year. "I suppose no Income-tax is paid," observed Mr. Bingley, the magistrate, who, in sentencing Allingham, also ordered him to refund the stolen money and pay £500 towards the costs of the prosecution.

BRITISH SHIPPING SUPREMACY. THE GERMAN THREAT.

(By E. T. GOOD.)

Because we own nearly as much shipping as all other countries put together, we must not imagine that our supremacy in this line is unchallengeable, or that it can be retained without effort. Only thirty years ago we made and exported as much iron and steel as all other countries put together; but in the last year before the war Germany alone produced twice as much as we did, and actually exported 1,000,000 tons more, in spite of her poorer natural resources, less convenient shipping facilities, and her much smaller colonial possessions.

We must beware of Germany beating us in shipping by the same policy as she beat us in iron and steel—namely, subsidisation plus protection, plus our negligence to guard our own interests against German "blackleg" competition. The Bill for the restoration of the German Mercantile Marine, recently introduced in the Reichstag, affords a striking example of Germany's determination to renew, if possible, her subsidisation policy.

Now this kind of competition is not honest rivalry, but highly organised, disciplined and State-subsidised commercial war, deliberately designed to ruin the traders of other nations. We must adopt the necessary measures to meet and beat this form of competition, or we may find ourselves in the decline, and possibly the fall, of our shipping supremacy.

First, we must clearly recognise and fully realise that our dependence upon shipping is such that we must maintain the supreme position in this particular line, or drift to economic decay. BRITAIN'S NECESSARY.

It is not merely important that we should hold the foremost place in the world's carrying trade; it is vital and imperative that we should maintain our lead of all competitors. We must own and operate—yes, and build—many ships as all other nations put together. That may seem an ambitious, and to some people a fantastic claim, now that other nations have developed great industries; but it is a fair and sober proposition, based upon the actual circumstances and indisputable facts of the situation.

Even the single and simple fact that we are a nation of agriculturists, and more of a manufacturing nation than any other, it follows that we have an economic and logical right to be the greatest shipping nation. We are the greatest exporters of food and raw materials.

To balance these abnormal imports of natural products we need to export correspondingly abnormal quantities of manufactures. Alike for our import and export, we need ships. Both America and Germany are great food-producing countries, almost self-contained nations, with little real economic need of large import, export or shipping trades.

Though shipping may be important to other countries, it is absolutely vital to us. And seeing that our imports always exceed our exports, it is essential that we should both build and own the vessels that carry these imports and exports, in order that the earnings of this shipping may help to correct our adverse trade balance in commodities.

Now the future of these twin trades, British shipping and shipbuilding, depends upon two factors—the development of foreign competition and our own efforts to meet that competition. In the past we left our shipping companies to their fate, unaided against the subsidised liners of other companies. We could afford to do so, because we enjoyed such a long lead of all competitors. But conditions have changed. If other countries subsidise their shipping with sufficient liberality, and if our trade unionists are too exacting, if our builders and engineers will not adopt standardisation and other improvements, and co-operate for the fullest possible output, if our shippers and merchants will not combine, and if our statesmen will not refrain from unduly taxing and harassing enterprise, then nothing can save our supremacy.

NEW GERMAN BILL.
The new German Bill provides for the most lavish subsidisation of German shipping that has ever been afforded, or seriously proposed, in the annals of commercial legislation. It is to be set aside by the Government to enable German shipowners to gain and extend trade connections which, in most cases, they fled from us and others by means of bounty-feeding before the war. In the light of all that has happened in these three tragic years she is prepared, in spite of the weak condition of her finances, to pledge her credit and resources most prodigally to the support of her shipping and trade after the war.

Thirty years before the war Germany's ocean steam shipping aggregated only half a million tons, and most of the vessels had been built in Britain. On the eve of the war Germany's tonnage reached five-and-a-half million tons, and practically the whole of the ships were German-built. Germany's resources and economic conditions were such that she never had become a great shipping nation without special national, or State, efforts.

In the early eighties the Government established marine engineering colleges and schools; it induced bankers to give special assistance to shipbuilding and shipping enterprises; it arranged to carry goods for export shipment on its railways and canals at half the ordinary rates; it passed a special Ship Subvention Law giving subsidies to German-built vessels carrying German products abroad. A few years later the German trade syndicates, inspired and supported by the Government, began the most elaborate system of bounty-feeding exports that the commercial world has ever known.

All this time we not only left our shipowners and shippers unaided to meet this subsidised competition, and our markets open to German "dumped" goods, but we allowed German subsidised liners to come into our harbours and take on board British passengers at "blackleg" rates by virtue of the bounties they were receiving, and without paying a due share for the maintenance of our harbours, ports, and lights.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPPRESSION OF REBELS IN CHINA. REGULATIONS FOR REWARDS.

The President of China has issued the following instructions to the Civil and Military Governors of all provinces, ordering them to exercise diligence in the suppression of rebels and offering high rewards to those who arrest or kill rebels:

"To the Tsuchun and Shencheng of the provinces:
"The rebel party have been trying to destroy their mother country by plots and intrigues, thereby paving the way for foreign invasion. At this critical time when the nation is beset by internal and external troubles, it is feared that rebels may avail themselves of the opportunity to raise rebellion everywhere. Although they are unable to do any serious injury to the nation, it is our duty to take precautions. It is hereby ordered that high rewards be offered as an encouragement for exposing the plots of these rebels. Should the necessary precautions be taken, we believe no serious injury can be done to the peaceful inhabitants, even should the rebels succeed in creating disturbances in any locality.

"Some time ago we promulgated a set of regulations fixing rewards for policemen and people who should discover the whereabouts of the rebel organs. We hereby promulgate another set of regulations granting rewards to those who should succeed in checking the sudden uprising of rebels as follows:

"Art. 1. In case of the suppression of an uprising of rebels by troops and policemen, rewards shall be given in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

"Art. 2. When the number of rebels is more than 100 strong, the commander of the troops or policemen who effects the suppression, shall be promoted to a rank higher and given higher decorations, and his troops shall be granted the amount of \$10,000.

"Art. 3. When the number of rebels is more than 200 strong, an Order of Merit shall be given to the commander who effects the suppression and the amount of \$20,000 to his troops.

"Art. 4. When the number of rebels is more than 400 strong, a higher Order of Merit shall be given to the commander who effects the suppression and the amount of \$40,000 to his troops.

"Art. 5. When the number of rebels is more than 600 strong, a hereditary rank, such as that given to Manchus or Mongolians, shall be given to the commander who effects the suppression and the amount of \$40,000 to his troops.

"Art. 6. When the number of rebels is more than 800, a special hereditary rank shall be given to the commander who effects the suppression and the amount of \$60,000 to his troops.

"Art. 7. When the number of rebels is more than 1,000, a special Order of Merit and Decoration shall be given to the commander who effects the suppression and the amount of \$80,000 to his troops.

"You are to publish the above regulations for the information of all generals and commanders under you.—(Signed) The Cabinet."

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN KWANGTUNG.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRESIDENT.

President Feng Kwo-chang has promised to render Mr. Lin Yi-shun, an overseas Chinese merchant, every assistance in making his experiment of rubber and coconut planting in China a success. He has also approved of Mr. Lin's proposal for the organisation of an overseas industrial bank in the country (says a Peking exchange).

A large number of Fukienese and Cantonese have made their fortunes in Singapore and North Borneo by raising rubber plants. They believe that the districts south of Kwangtung Province are suitable for rubber planting. After having studied the problem and being thoroughly convinced of the fact that some places in Kwangtung are suitable for such purpose, Mr. Lin, a well-to-do merchant, has taken a special trip to Peking to secure from the Government a grant of land at Chungchow on Hainan Island so that he may try the experiment of rubber planting thereon. The Government has already granted Mr. Lin a free site of some half-a-million acres.

Through the introduction of the Chief Secretary of the President and the Vice-Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Lin was received recently in audience by the President. In the course of conversation, the Chief Executive exhorted him to invest his money in his mother country, pointing out the advantages of so doing to himself as well as to China. He informed the overseas merchant that his scheme for the planting of rubber at Chungchow had been favourably considered by the Cabinet, and the local officials there had already been instructed to offer him all necessary assistance.

Mr. Lin will soon start for Chungchow to experiment with the rubber plantation, and the technical officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce are taking great interest in his experiment. Should the experiment prove a success, it is believed that more overseas merchants will return to Kwangtung to plant rubber on a large scale.

The Government will probably impose taxes upon the produce of Mr. Lin's plantation if his experiment is successful. Experts believe that the climate and soil of Hainan Island are well suited to rubber and coconut plantations.

It is for us, in conjunction with our Allies and Colonies, not only to insist upon Germany making good the damage she has destroyed, but to lay it down that German ships and goods shall pay, in our ports and markets, discriminatory dues and tariffs at least equal to the subsidies and bounties paid them by their Government and Syndicates.—*Gloucester Daily Record.*

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN.

1.—R.O. No. 839 (1) dated 10.11.17 is republished for information of all concerned:—
There will be a Camp for the Infantry Battalion (including Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section, Signalling Section and Stretcher Bearer Section) of the Hongkong Defence Corps at Lowu from 22nd November, 1917, to 23rd December, 1917, during which time, in accordance with the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, First appendix paras. 7 and 11, every member is expected to put in not less than 8 or 4 days (as the case may be) attendance. Staff and Departments will render any assistance required; any expense to be charged to local Government.

2.—The following arrangements have been made to enable men to put in the requisite training at Camp.

CAMP OF EXERCISE 1917.
November 22nd to December 23rd.

THE CAMP WILL BE AT LOWU IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Members of the Corps can attend 4 days in Camp by attending as follows:—

Saturday, November 24th.—Special Star Ferries leave 1.40 p.m., 1.50 p.m. (Kowloon members to be at Railway Station 1.55). Special Train leaves Kowloon, 2.15 p.m.
Sunday, November 25th.—Train leaves Lowu at 6 p.m. for Kowloon.

Friday, December 7th.—Special Star Ferries leave at 5.00 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Kowloon members to be at Railway Station 6.15). Special Train leaves at 6.25.
Sunday, December 9th.—Train leaves Lowu at 6 p.m.

Friday, December 14th.—Same as Friday, December 7th.
Sunday, December 16th.—Train leaves Lowu at 6 p.m.

Saturday, December 22nd.—Same as Saturday, Nov. 24th.
Sunday, December 23rd.—Train leaves Lowu at 6 p.m.

Personal baggage of Hongkong residents to be at Defence Corps Headquarters by 10 a.m. on the 24th November and 22nd December, and by 2 p.m. on the 7th and 14th December. The baggage will then be taken straight to Camp, where members can obtain it.

(Sd.) G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, 19th 11, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. P. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SUPERINTENDENTS.

The administrative duties of the Police Reserve Force will, until further orders, be carried out in the following way:—

(1) Assistant Superintendent Franks will deal with all Reports, Reports, sheets, and disciplinary matters in general. He will attend Headquarters Office from 4 to 5.30 p.m. daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

(2) Assistant Superintendent Hough will deal with all Correspondence, applications, etc. (excepting Reports), under Departmental Order No. 10. He will attend Headquarters Office from 9.30 to 10.00 p.m. daily (except Sundays).

The Deputy Superintendent and both Assistant Superintendents will be available for interviews under Departmental Order 108.

HEATHER DAY—NOVEMBER 30th.
Heather may be worn with uniform on November 30th.

F. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, November 19th, 1917.

A WASTE-PAPER COLLECTION.

Waste paper! No, my man, your search is vain. What shall I give these children of my mind? My soul's outpourings, to be pulped again And put to use of some commercial kind! That were a deed too dreadful to be done Save by some soulless, corpse-converting Hun.

These dogs, so exquisite and full of grace, Are here as they were born, and you may see Some priceless line struck through to yield its place To a yet higher note of ecstasy Till in the full and perfect diadem Each line, each very word, becomes a gem.

What though some luckless poet in the past Has torn his children from his anguish-bred breast, Knowing their humble office at the last Would be to wrap a pound of Dorset's best? I would not entertain such sordid schemes For rations passing Dora's wildest dreams.

But stay! You may in secret carry hence These weekly journals which my wife has bought. These dainties garbed regardless of expense! Or else—nay, do not look in next to naught. For well I know that these same fashion papers Temp' her to fresh extremes at her disposal!

TOUCHSTONE

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Four months have elapsed since attention was called in this paper to the hardships suffered by the officers and men of the Imperial forces stationed in Hongkong as a result of the shrinkage in their pay caused by the high rate of exchange. Yet, despite the telegrams which have been despatched to London on the subject by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the local branch of the China Association, and the Navy League, no redress has been granted. In the meantime, an increased scale of pay has been sanctioned for all His Majesty's troops, but this merely serves to accentuate the local grievance, by widening the disparity already existing between the purchasing-power of the men here and elsewhere. It is rumoured that another reminder has been cabled to London recently, but unless some means is employed of bringing the question directly before Mr. Lloyd George himself, his army of secretaries will pass it on to the War Office, where it will wait an interminable time until somebody, ignorant of the fact that China is the only country in which such fluctuations in exchange occur, finds an opportunity to refuse to grant any relief on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent with far-reaching effects. The exemplary patience shown by those adversely affected entitles them to expect that every effort will be made to redress their legitimate grievance. In the absence of a satisfactory reply from the Imperial authorities the local Government may be able to obtain permission to furnish the sum necessary each month to pay the men at the rate of a two-shilling dollar.

While the grass is growing, however, the horse is starving. A splendid opportunity now presents itself of giving practical expression to the sympathy which is felt with our soldiers and sailors. The Services' Entertainment Fund, to the usefulness of which repeated tributes have been paid by the beneficiaries during the past summer, is in urgent need of increased financial support if its good work is not to be curtailed. Owing to the high rate of exchange the Company funds, which have hitherto co-operated, are all very seriously depleted and the troops stationed in our midst are almost destitute. The one thing that stands between them and absolute wretchedness is the Services' Entertainment Fund, which has undoubtedly served in no small degree to allay discontent. The demands upon it increase rather than diminish, and already several deserving applications have had to be refused. It is only necessary, I am sure, for the facts to be made known to relieve the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and those associated with him of their anxieties as to the future of the Fund. At the moment of writing the actual balance-in-hand, including all the subscriptions which have been paid in advance, is less than \$300, or little more than enough to cover another fortnight's activities.

Two readers of the *Daily Press* recently offered two silver cups for the best batting and bowling during the season. While appreciating the good intentions and generosity of the donors, however, the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club are afraid that these offers would not be conducive to "the welfare of cricket," but, on the contrary, would tend "to ruin the sporting and useful elements which are the most noble features of the game." If a trophy had been offered for the highest number of goals scored by any individual player in the Football League it would have been open to the objection that it encouraged selfish play, but the fears entertained by the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket Club appear to me to be exaggerated. There is no desire, however, to press an unwelcome gift. The offers are, therefore, withdrawn, and local funds correspondingly.

The Calendar for 1917-18 issued by the University of Hongkong contains an historical sketch of the institution. I cannot find in it, however, any allusion to the fact that the idea of establishing the University was first suggested in an article which appeared in the *China Mail*, although this was mentioned by H.E. the Governor in his speech at the First Degree Day. The article was inspired, it is said, by some of the masters at Queen's College, and written by Mr. W. H. Donald, who was editor of the *Mail* at that time. It gave rise to a good deal of correspondence, and the whole discussion was subsequently printed in pamphlet form, I believe, and widely distributed by Mr. Donald. In this way interest was aroused in the scheme, which might not otherwise have materialised until many years later. Indeed, not a few of those whose names are so faithfully recorded as having taken part in the preliminary consultations were disposed to throw cold water on the idea. Perhaps "in the interests of historical accuracy," as my friend, the *China Mail* would say, those responsible for next year's Calendar will look into the matter and give honour to whom it is due.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Criminal Sessions opened yesterday morning before Sir William Rees Davies at the Supreme Court.

LAWS MADE TO BE OBEYED.

Mo Shing, alias Ko Shing, pleaded guilty to returning from life banishment. The Attorney-General, who prosecuted, said that prisoner was first convicted in October, 1915, then again in February, 1916. He was deported, but came back, and was again convicted of larceny, being sent to prison for six months and again deported. Now he had returned for the second time, when he said he had come back because he had a sore foot and could not get money in the country to cure it. The Chief Justice said that the laws of this Colony were made to be obeyed and sentenced prisoner to three years' hard labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE ON A SAMPAH.

Four men were indicted on two counts, with attempted robbery and with assaulting two women on a sampah in Yau-mai Harbour on October 23rd.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. A. McIntyre, D. Atchey, W. R. Stone, P. Oliver, P. H. J. G. Jones, C. A. Rodrigues and J. Stewart. The Attorney-General, prosecuting, said that on October 23rd the four men boarded a sampah from the two women who were passengers in the case. One of the women was in the bow of the boat and the other at the stern. The four men jumped down into the middle of the boat, and the women rowed out into the typhoon anchorage in Yau-mai Bay, and the men assaulted them and demanded their gold ornaments. The women refused to part with the jewelry, and a struggle took place, in which the boat upset and the people were thrown into the water. The two women were picked up by the crew of a light, who also picked up two of the prisoners. The other prisoners were picked up by the crew of a launch, which was in the vicinity.

Several witnesses were called by the prisoners. The father of the second prisoner, an old man aged 84 years, telling his Lordship that his son had always been dutiful and honest. The lad was his only support. His Lordship, in summing up, said that the two women had given conclusive evidence as to the happenings on the day in question. Evidence of character was always listened to with respect by a jury, but it could not be taken as conclusive evidence and it was therefore left to them to say whether the second prisoner was guilty or not. The women had stated that they were quite certain that the second defendant was one of those who had attempted to rob them. The jury found all the accused guilty, the third being also found guilty of wounding.

His Lordship sentenced the first, second and fourth prisoners to five years' hard labour each, and to receive ten strokes with the cat. The third prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour, and to receive ten strokes with the cat, on the first count, and a further year's imprisonment on the second.

After rather protracted negotiations between the Chamber of Commerce and the Civil and Military Authorities the arrangements for the camp training of the local Defence Corps have been settled. At first it was understood that the camp would be held at Chinese New Year, but in the end the original date was adhered to. In deference, however, to the representations of the commercial community, who pointed out that they were working with what the Military Service Commission regarded as minimum staffs, important modifications have been introduced. In the first place, there will be no clashing with the "Heather Day" effort, which it is proposed to continue on Saturday, December 1st. Two general holidays are to be proclaimed on December 3rd and 15th to facilitate attendance, and, as these are both Saturdays, only half-day's work will be lost on each occasion. For the other week-ends attendance from Saturday afternoon to Sunday evening will be allowed, where necessary, to count as two days. It is not stated, however, whether Friday afternoon to Sunday evening will, correspondingly, be regarded as three days—a point of some interest to professional men. Nor is it clear in the absence of any indication of the nature of the training to be given how any man can apply for exemption on physical grounds.

A correspondent writes: "It is announced that the proceeds of 'Heather Day' are to be devoted to Scottish hospitals which receive wounded soldiers irrespective of nationality. Is it not a fact, however, that the Government defrays the cost of treatment in all such cases, and that therefore the money will really benefit civilians? I am afraid I cannot answer the question, but it may be exercising the minds of others besides my correspondent, it is as well that it should be asked openly in order to afford the Committee an opportunity of clearly explaining the matter. Upon turning up the report of the inaugural meeting of the promoters of 'Heather Day' this year I find it was stated that the money collected would go to 'Scottish hospitals for wounded soldiers.' This would seem to imply that it will be devoted only to special war hospitals. Last year, it will be remembered, the sum of £1,500 raised on 'Heather Day' was sent to the Scottish National Red Cross Hospital at Bellabougie, and was used for the establishment of an orthopedic ward, which bears the name of Hongkong Roparick Raimon.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF COPPER FROM TAIKOO DOCK.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with the theft of copper from the Taikoo dockyard.

The defendant admitted that he made the statement read out by the Court Interpreter, but said he was compelled to make it as he had been struck at the station.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF REVOLVER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in possession of a Colt revolver, without a permit.

Defendant stated that he only arrived in the Colony recently from America, and was not conversant with the laws. He belonged to Sunning and was proceeding thither on board the s.s. *Santa* when he was arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined him \$25.

PRISONER'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing one suit of blue cotton clothing, valued at \$1.80, from another Chinese, also with stealing a pair of shoes, valued at 80 cents, from Kwong Wah Hospital, and with being found in the cooler quarters of the Kwong Wah Hospital.

It was stated that the defendant was found on the hospital premises in the small hours of the morning. While in the police cell, on Sunday night, he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with a strip of his blanket.

Mr. Wood sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a large iron shackle from a steamer alongside the wharf.

A watchman stated that he saw defendant going away with the article in his hand, and arrested him in Holt's godown.

Mr. Hunter, second officer of the ship, said the shackle belonged to his ship. They had missed several articles lately, and the shackle was similar to those used on the ship.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours in the stocks outside Holt's Godown.

POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A man and woman were charged with the possession of 300 rounds of mauser ammunition. The first defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, said the whole of the ammunition belonged to the military.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that Sergeant, accompanied by some constables, was searching No. 90, Ke Shing Street, for opium, when 300 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a basket, which the woman claimed. The man came in later with another 600 rounds of ammunition concealed in his girdle.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the woman, and fined the man \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

BOY CHARGED WITH THEFT AT THE CAFE WISEMAN.

A Chinese boy, "boy," employed at Wiseman's Cafe, was charged with stealing a quantity of cooked ham belonging to his employers.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that the defendant was noticed by the Indian watchman, going out of the lane adjoining the Cafe, carrying a parcel, containing ham, under his arm.

The watchman ordered him to stop. Defendant ran away, but was caught near the Hongkong Hotel. At the Police Station defendant said he bought the Shing Cheong, ship's comrade. Inquiries, however, revealed the fact that no cooked ham was being sold there.

Mr. Goodall, manager of the Cafe, said he was almost certain the ham belonged to the Cafe, though he was unable to identify it. Defendant had been employed at the Cafe for over two years and 2 half.

The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$50.

THEFT OF TRAM TICKETS FROM THE P.W.D.

A Chinese employed by the P.W.D. was charged with stealing a booklet containing 110 tramway tickets, valued at \$5, the property of the P.W.D. The discovery of the theft came about through the tickets being used by another Chinese, to whom it was alleged, defendant had sold them.

Defendant said he picked the book out of the waste-paper basket.

Mr. H. T. Jackson, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., deposed that he placed three booklets of tickets in an open drawer in the office about two weeks ago. These tickets were intended for the use of the P.W.D. coolies. Between the 11th and 14th instant, on opening the drawer, he noticed that there were only two books inside. No one had any right to remove the tickets except the Assistant Engineer.

A witness said the defendant owed him 80 cents, and, being unable to repay it, gave him twenty tickets last Wednesday night to settle the debt.

Mr. Jackson said the defendant had been employed by the P.W.D. for nearly two years, and was a bright youth.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the defendant to twenty-one days' hard labour.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The first of the Series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap Class, One Design Class, and Heyward Hays and Guel Class was sailed on Saturday afternoon in a light easterly breeze.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course: No. 8 Lyemum Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), and Lyemum Beacon (S). Distance: 9.2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	Scratch	4 45 20	4 45 20
Rolla	30	4 45 37	4 44 51
Jessica	1 32	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Diana	6 54	4 48 55	4 42 01
Colleen	4 54	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Aileen	1 2	4 42 35	4 43 23

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course: No. 1 Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), and Meyer's East Buoy (P). Distance: 8 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Daphne	Scratch	4 38 13	4 38 13
Bonita	30	4 45 39	4 44 27
Aileen	30	4 44 27	4 40 17

HEYWARD HAYS AND GUEL CLASS.

Course: No. 1 Channel Rocks (P), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (S), Cust Rocks Buoy (P), and Meyer's East Buoy (P). Distance: 8 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Ursula	Scratch	4 52 57	4 52 57
Dawn	30	4 53 15	4 53 15
Lysbeth	30	4 56 37	4 56 37
Dorothy	30	4 55 41	4 55 41
Tainette	30	4 53 05	4 52 25
Gael	30	4 50 12	4 48 23
Astoria	30	4 57 04	4 56 24

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

Saturday's results made some big changes in the batting and bowling averages. Ng Sze Kwong with an innings of 61 (not out) remains at the top of the batting with the fine average of 93.3. Stalker, in 6 innings, has the greatest number of runs to his credit, 208. In bowling Donnelly has taken most wickets (31), while Bird has the best average. Below will be found the averages to date:

	Innings	Not out	Runs	High score	Total	Average
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	4	2	105*	197	98.5	
K. Macaskill, K.C.C.	3	1	46	89	44.5	
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	4	1	58	124	41.3	
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	5	1	65	148	37	
Chow Yat Kwong, C.R.C.	4	0	75	148	37	
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	4	0	76	148	37	
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	6	0	72	208	34.7	
D. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	5	1	82*	137	34.2	
Signalman Back, Navy	3	0	45	99	33	
G. Lee, C.R.C.	4	1	33	98	32.8	
Lt. Murray, H.K.C.C.	5	0	65	160	32	
D. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	5	3	23	63	31	
W. Dixon, U.S.C.C.	4	0	66	118	29.5	
G. E. Marley, V.C.C.	4	0	43	115	28.7	
Gr. Baines, R.G.A.	5	2	34*	73	24.3	
Lt. Taylor, H.K.C.C.	1	25*	44	22		
A. H. Rumball, U.C.C.	5	1	31*	86	21.5	
W. T. Elson, K.C.C.	5	2	29	64	21.3	
Corpl. Adams, R.E.	6	1	50	103	20.6	
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	4	1	26	61	20.3	

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Over	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	28	46	8	5.7
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	62	140	21	6.8
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	24	65	9	7.2
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	52	142	19	7.7
Rev. Hastings, Navy	18	45	6	7.5
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	24	55	7	7.9
E. Peterson, K.C.C.	70	197	24	8.2
Lt. Taylor, U.C.C.	41	141	17	8.3
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	29	96	11	8.7
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	71	276	31	8.9
Com. Gibson, Navy	13	72	8	9
W. Grimmett, C.C.C.	35	140	15	9.3
Gr. Bootock, R.G.A.	45	190	12	9.5
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	39	188	18	10.5
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	39	138	10	13.8
W. Graham, C.C.C.	39	138	10	13.8

GAMBLING.

Six men pleaded guilty to gambling at No. 694, Shanghai Street.

It was stated that they were found gambling in an unused portion of a barber's saloon.

Mr. Wood fined them \$4 each, the stakes, which amounted to \$4.51, and the cards to be confiscated.

INTIMATIONS.

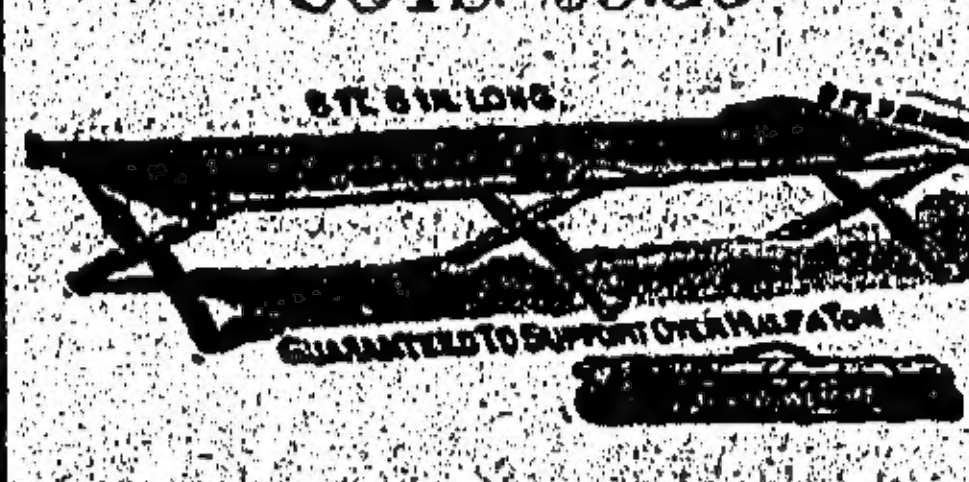
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE.

COTS \$9.50

STOOLS \$1.25



EASY

TO

FOLD

LIGHT

AND

HANDY

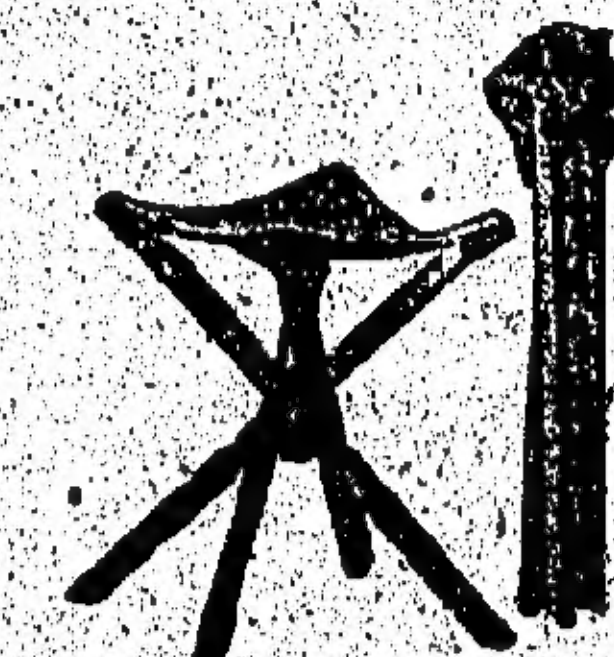
WILL

STAND

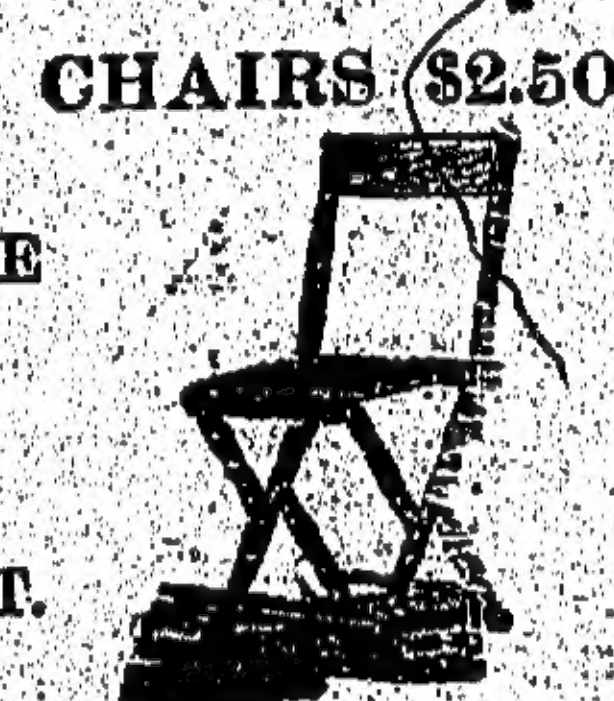
HARD

USAGE

CHAIRS \$2.50



WASHSTANDS \$3.50



RECLINING CHAIRS \$6.50



TABLES \$10



PORTABLE

AND

COMPACT

Also COT TENTS, CARRYING SACKS, NETS, BLANKETS AND ALL REQUISITES FOR CAMP.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

IS NOW REPRESENTED IN CHINA WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF LUBRICATING GRAPHITES, FOUNDRY FACINGS, GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT, JOURNAL AND GEAR GREASE, GRAPHITE PASTE PAINTS, Etc., Etc.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

THIS WEEK

CHILDREN'S

WHITE COATS, PELISSES.

MATINEES. HATS, ETC.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG LEAGUE.
CLUB & NAVY.
GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH.
CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.
SATURDAY,
November 24th, 4.15 P.M.

Proceeds will be given
HEATHER DAY FUND.
[1918]

LOST.

WILL the G. H. H. who took a **LIGHT TWEED OVERCOAT** by mistake from the Theatre Royal on **SATURDAY**, and left a similar one in its place, please communicate with Box 31, so that an exchange may be effected.
[1919]

LOST.

SMALL LIGHT BROWN DACHSHUND BITCH. Answer to name of "DURDLE". Reward on returning to—
S. H. DUTTON,
3, Mountain View Park,
Care of E. D. SASSOON & Co.
[1920]

BABER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE."
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rest.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1917. [1921]

S.S. "PORTHOSE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rest and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on **SATURDAY**, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1917. [1922]

S.S. "LOTUS"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, etc., in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rest and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on **MONDAY**, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1923]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship

"GLENAMORY"

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, where and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 5.00 P.M. on 21st Nov., 1917, will be subject to rest.
All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st Nov., 1917, at 2.30 P.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, other wise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1917. [1927]

INTIMATIONS

4% FRENCH LOAN.
(RESTE PERPETUEL 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.
The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply with out delay.

Issue Price: (R.60)
Full particulars will be supplied on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
4, Chater Road. [1920]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.66.
Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.
Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription List will be closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1923]

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been appointed AGENTS to

accept Risks and issue Policies at

Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1917. [1921]

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a

EUROPEAN, COSTING CLERK

for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing

all materials and labour in connection with

a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required,

should be addressed to the

LOCAL CHAIRMAN,
PENANG HARBOUR BOARD,
Penang.

[1920]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS' BUTCHERY, Corner of

Ningpo and Seachuen Roads, Shanghai,

are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and

the Public in Hongkong during the Winter

Season their well-known Game Pies, Pork Pies,

Stewards, Pork Sausages, Prime Fresh and

Corried Beef, Fresh and Corried Pork.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1917. [1925]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE

Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS**

ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-

lars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50.

[1926]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to

be held on **MONDAY**, the 26th day of

November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One

Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Nathan Road,

Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a

CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor

of **HIS MAJESTY THE KING**, for one farthing

per year.

[1927]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the Ladies who have offered to send Cakes, Scones, Puddings and Sweets, etc., to the "HEATHER DAY" STALL kindly let Miss ANTON have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz.:

Mrs. MILROY ... West Point.
Mrs. SEAW ... East Point.
Mrs. TEMPLETON ... Quarry Bay.
Mrs. NAYNE ... Kowloon.
Mrs. CHATHAM ... The Peak.
Mrs. BLACK ... Central District.
[1922]

"HEATHER DAY."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions,

Tigers, for the "Zoo".

Also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry,

Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs,

Cats, etc., the latter to be sold.

Communicate with A. K. Taylor,

No. 4, Government Quarters,

Park Road. [1920]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the

10th inst., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works

Department, and before a Committee pre-

sided by the DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC WORKS

and composed of Three Members appointed

by the Government, the Attorney-General

being present, tenders will be received for

the construction of one building for the

"LABORATORIO BACTERIOLOGICO".

The Conditions of the specifications and

the Plans of the Building are open to the

Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

where they can be examined on all week days

from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. to

4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st

November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA,
Engineer Director.

[1919]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE Competent Book-

keeper with knowledge of Import

and Export business, seeks employment in

a Mercantile Firm. Holding first-class

references.

Please reply to—

One of "Daily Press" Office.

[1923]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRM for Office

Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund,

Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SRECHER,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Mission Building,

The Bund, Canton.

[1921]

TO LET.

HOUSES in Morton Terrace and

Broadwood Terrace.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[1925]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable

shops, situated in Lee Home Street,

opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
constructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

46, Connaught Road Central.

[1920]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings [1923]

AT THE PEAK.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, an UN-

FURNISHED HOUSE.

Apply to—

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

[1924]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day

of or preceding the date of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 24 years.

PRICE ... \$5 Cash.

On Sale at the **DAILY PRESS** Office or

Local Booksellers.

INTIMATION

We have just received

a fresh consignment

of

SULLIVAN'S
CHOCOLATES

in

1 lb. and 2 lbs.

boxes

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

America has used for the first time the term "special interests" in any of her dealings with Japan, there is nothing new in the Notes. The same expressions are contained, to all intents and purposes, in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it is impossible to see in what manner it can be contended that Japan has advanced her position vis-à-vis China. On the other hand, Japan has reiterated the promises which she made to Great Britain previous to the outbreak of war. America's attitude is clearly defined. It is plain that she stands for the pledges she has given China in the past, and Japan has announced publicly that she stands for the same policy. According to the exchange of Notes, China's territorial sovereignty remains unimpaired; the principle of the "Open Door" and "Equal Opportunity" for all is reaffirmed; and both parties are opposed to the "acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the territorial integrity of China." By showing what is not to be included in "special interests," the agreement has robbed that phrase of the sinister meaning which at first was read into it. That "territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries" is a self-evident fact, and the recognition by the United States that "Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous," means nothing more than the interests appertaining to neighbourly relations. Therefore, although China was justified in formally protesting, as a matter of principle, against any agreement affecting her being made without reference to her wishes, it cannot be said, in the present case, that she has any tangible grievance. On the contrary, the statement of policy made by America and Japan is a valuable addition to the international instruments protecting China.

Only one case of communicable disease was notified in the Colony during the week-ended on the 17th inst., and that was a non-fatal Chinese case of diphtheria.

At the Supreme Court this morning the Attorney-General will move for the admission of Mr. Hall, who is joining the firm of Messrs. Lo & Lo, to practise as a solicitor.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute this afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. H. E. Anderson. The meeting is open to all women.

A small fire took place in a match shed at Sai Wan Ho, used as family house, and spread to two other sheds. The Fire Brigade put out the fire before much damage was done.

A League football match between the Club and the Navy will be played at Happy Valley on Saturday, the 24th inst., and the proceeds will be devoted to the "Heather Day" Fund.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held in St. Paul's College this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, when a paper will be read and discussed on "The Position of Women in the Church."

Yokohama Britons, assisted by subscriptions from Allies and neutrals, have sent a draft for £2,000 to London to provide five fully equipped motor ambulances as an "Our Day" gift to the Red Cross.

A Chinese woman has reported to the Police that while she was asleep in her house at Wanchai, on Saturday night, three men, armed with revolvers, effected an entry and sacked the premises, decamping with jewellery, and money worth \$1,000.

The visit to Peking of Mr. Jamieson, C.M.G., British Consul-General at Canton, is full of significance, it is commented in political circles. It is believed (says a Peking exchange) that he will convey some important messages from the leaders in the south-western provinces to the Government in Peking.

A Chinese woman has reported from a village near Chung Sha Wan that while she was asleep in her cabin on Saturday night, she heard a noise, and some one shouted "robbers!" Four men entered and seized her and took from her wrists some jade-stone and silver bangles, valued at \$8. On hearing police whistles, the robbers decamped.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR.

DEFEAT OF M. KERENSKY'S FORCES.

A SPLIT IN THE MAXIMALIST PARTY.

ITALIANS COPING WITH INVADERS.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF HELIGOLAND.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS MAKE STRONG RAID.

LONDON, November 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A strong raiding party this morning entered certain points of our trenches in the neighbourhood of Gillefont Farm, to the south-east of Epéhy. We counter-attacked across the open and ejected the enemy after sharp fighting.

Our trenches to the south-east of Havrincourt were raided early this morning.

EARLIER CABLES.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDING.

LONDON, November 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Lancashire and Highlanders successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Proux. There were a few prisoners captured.

There is reciprocal artillery firing on the battle front.

The enemy's fire is principally directed on positions at Passchendaele and Langemark, south of Polygon Wood.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, November 18th.

A French communiqué says:—There is intermittent reciprocal artillery firing in the Vaudensies region and towards Schoonholz, being lively and continuous north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, November 18th.

A communiqué states:—There is fairly great reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS' BRILLIANT COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 18th.

An Italian official message states:—We completely broke up four attacks of extreme violence in the direction of Zomo, to the east of Gallio, and recaptured advanced elements in the direction of Casera-Maletta-Davanti, taking a hundred prisoners.

Enemy pressure between the Brenta and the Piave is increasing.

After fierce resistance and brilliant counter-attacks, we effected an orderly withdrawal from some of our advanced positions.

We completely swept the enemy in the Fagare zone, and we repulsed an attack at Zenson, further driving back the enemy to the river loop.

We frustrated enemy attempts to cross the river elsewhere.

We took on Friday and Saturday, on the right bank of the Piave, 1,303 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 18th.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong Italian forces fruitlessly attempted to recapture heights north-east of Asiago.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE HELIGOLAND NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, November 18th.

So far no further announcement has been made regarding the Heligoland naval engagement.

Details are not likely to be received until the British ships have returned to port.

Yesterday morning's bold announcement indicates that the Germans have followed the usual "hit and run" tactics.

A telegram from the Dutch Island of Ameland states that heavy cannonading was heard all Saturday morning.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that a most violent cannonade in the North Sea was heard between 8.30 and 10 in the morning, seven miles off Manone. Great explosions were heard at intervals and the firing of several warships was observed on the horizon.

MEAGRE DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

PARIS, November 18th.

The Admiralty states that there is no further information of the Heligoland fight operation, beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland, until under the protection of the Battle Fleet and minelayers, when we retired.

An enemy light cruiser was seen to be on fire and the machinery of another appeared to be damaged.

An enemy mine-sweeper was sunk. We had no losses, and there was only slight damage to ships.

Our casualties were slight.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 18th.

A German naval communiqué states:—Strong British naval forces attempted to break into the German Bight on the morning of November 17th.

Our guardships located them on the line from Horn's Reef to Terschelling and there was an immediate counter-thrust. Our advanced forces repulsed them easily. We had no losses.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

COLONIALS OCCUPY JAFFA.

LONDON, November 18th.

A Palestine official message states:—Australian and New Zealand mounted troops on Saturday occupied Jaffa without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement to the north. [Jaffa is on the seacoast of Syria, 37 miles north-west of Jerusalem. There was formerly a considerable German colony in the vicinity.]

GETTING READY FOR JERUSALEM.

LONDON, November 18th.

Sir Arthur Yapp, speaking at Glasgow, has announced that he has just received a cable requesting him to be ready with a Y.M.C.A. Hut for Jerusalem.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PACIFIST DISORDER IN ZURICH.

ZURICH, November 18th.

On November 18th four were killed and many injured in a conflict between the Police and two thousand pacifists. Last night troops were called out and fired blank cartridges. Order was restored this morning.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

A SPLIT IN THE MAXIMALIST PARTY.

LONDON, November 18th.

Telegraphing on November 18th Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, reports that a Maximalist split has occurred, four members of the Maximalist Administration, styled the Commissioners of the Interior, of Commerce, of Agriculture and of Supplies, respectively, having resigned on the ground that the formation of a Coalition Socialist Government is essential. Several other Commissioners side with them and five members of the Maximalist Central Committee of the Petrograd Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates have also resigned for the same reason.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPORTED DOWNFALL OF KERENSKY'S FORCES.

PETROGRAD, November 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphing on Friday, says that the Maximalists have occupied Gatchina. M. Kerensky's Staff has been arrested and M. Kerensky has fled. Orders have been sent by wireless for his arrest.

Telegraphing on Saturday, the Correspondent says that hostilities have ceased at Moscow, and terms have been agreed whereby Kerensky's so-called White Guard surrenders its arms and the Committee of Public Safety is dissolved.

The Maximalist conditions for entering a composite Socialist Government include the control of the troops at Petrograd and Moscow and the arming of workmen throughout Russia.

M. Naratoff, the ex-Foreign Minister, has gone into hiding after arranging for the security of copies of the Treaties with the Allies. The Maximalists have ordered his arrest and the recovery of the documents.

MAXIMALISTS' DEMANDS.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing on Saturday, says that, after defeating M. Kerensky, the Maximalist Council of Commissioners proclaimed the right of the different peoples of Russia to decide on the form of Government, including the separation and formation of independent States.

The Maximalists insist on the inclusion of M. Lenin and M. Trotsky in any composite Socialist Government and a majority of the portfolios, including Foreign, Interior and Labour.

The Maximalist Commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornea.

News of the fighting, which lasted for a week, is more contradictory. It is impossible to say whether the casualties are in hundreds or thousands. The Maximalists at Petrograd have sent detachments of sailors and soldiers and Red Guards thither. Cannon and machine-guns continually bombarded Kremlin Town Hall, which was one of the chief strongholds of the Military Cadets and other Government adherents. Many shells burst on private houses, starting fires.

It is reported that Government troops, amounting to an army corps, under the order of the Army Committee, have reached Huga (9) en route for Petrograd to end the civil war and the dictatorship of the Maximalists.

The Ukraine Assembly has declared the independence of Ukraine. It is stated that M. Kerensky's Cossacks numbered only three hundred.

REPUBLIC OF FINLAND EXPECTED.

STOCKHOLM, November 18th.

A telegram to the *Pallin* from Haparanda confirms the Copenhagen message, wired on November 10th, and states that a proclamation of an Independent Finnish Republic is expected.

WHY M. KERENSKY FAILED.

PETROGRAD, November 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent telegraphing on November 14th, says that M. Kerensky's failure is due to his indecision and his reliance chiefly on words. He is constitutionally unable to face facts, preferring to pander to the weakness of the mob, whose bludge was only

realised at the eleventh hour, when apparently he hoped to restore order out of chaos with a handful of Cossacks and Dragoons and a few guns. The Maximalists completely controlled Petrograd by Monday. The Military Academies held out till the last. The Cadets resisted pluckily, but were mercilessly slain and their bodies thrown into the canal.

Indications point to the formation of a composite Socialist Cabinet with a peace platform. The Maximalists claim predominance therein. The other Socialist parties are most anxious to avoid domestic bloodshed, but the Maximalists and Extremists openly advocate an internal fight to a finish.

THE BRITISH COLONY SAFE.

Sir George Buchanan and the other Allied representatives are remaining in Petrograd. The British Colony is up to the present not in danger.

THE NEW CHIEF COMMANDER.

LONDON, November 18th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—A notification, signed by General Dukhonin, issued in Petrograd, states that he has temporarily assumed the post of Chief Commander. He orders the stoppage of further troops going to Petrograd. Only transports connected with the military operations will be permitted.

JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT UPSET.

TOKYO, November 18th.

The Japan-American provisional agreement for the exchange of 175,000 tons of American steel for a quarter of a million tons of Japanese shipping has been upset owing to the unacceptability of America's further conditions regarding the age-limit of ships and the price per ton.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

The Shipping Board has approved plans for the building of a score of 4,000-ton unsinkable ships in the United States.

It is said that the only effect of the explosion of four torpedoes in the hull of a ship in a test was to destroy the cargo in the area of the explosion.

ESSENTIALS FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

LONDON, November 18th.

Reuter's Agency learns that President Wilson has cabled to Colonel House, the Chief of the American Mission in Europe, that the United States considers that unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States is essential in order to secure permanent peace and use to the best advantage the great resources of the United States.

President Wilson has requested Colonel House to confer with the Allies with a view to achieving the closest co-operation.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH.

WELCOMES AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN.

LONDON, November 18th.

Parliamentary correspondents in the Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George is in a most militant mood and welcomes an opportunity of disposing of his Radical and Conservative critics. It is expected that he will clear up the misconception that the Paris speech reflected on the Army leaders.

THE SILVER MARKET.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL FOR ONE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

Representatives of the American and British Governments are conferring with the leading silver producers on proposed contracts under which the Governments will virtually control the silver for a year at a price somewhat below the prevailing rate of eighty-six cents per ounce. One of the chief results will be to place restrictions on acquisitions where the war has caused a greatly enlarged demand for silver coins.

Silver is quoted at 43½d. The market is dull.

THE TRUE "STATUS QUO."

1864.

BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."

In all the clamorous appeals for peace which we have heard of late, an insistent demand has been made for the *status quo ante bellum*. We are invited to return to the state of affairs which was before the war. We are to cry "quits," and with a liberal hand to wipe the past from the slate of time.

Of course we shall not accept the invitation unless we put upon it our own meaning, and it is well to discover what precisely is the state of things to which we are willing to go back, and when the war really began, which Germany would like Europe to forget.

The battle which has been fought with fury for the last three years is but an episode in a well-planned, well-contrived attack upon the liberties of Europe. When Prussia laid a marauder's hand upon Schleswig-Holstein, she began a conflict which has never ceased, though now and again suspended, until the present day. It has been a fifty years' war, and is not yet over. Each step upon Prussia's road of outlawry led to another, and nothing but a decisive defeat will check the German lust of aggrandisement. First by an act of theft, as when as Frederick the Great's stealing of Silesia, Prussia laid violent hands upon the Duchies.

The next step in the campaign of domination was the subjugation of Austria, a feat accomplished with very little trouble. But Bismarck having beaten the Austrians was careful not to exasperate them. He had no political motive, for avoiding a triumphal entry into Vienna in the Napoleonic style. It lay in the logic of history, as Bismarck knew, that war with France should succeed war with Austria, and he was inspired then, as always, by a fear of Russia. He was never certain how that Power would regard the national development of Germany. So he did his best to soothe the susceptibilities of the Czar while he played the part of a magnanimous victor in the eyes of Austria, and when in 1870 he forced France to a war not of her own seeking, his neighbours were content to keep an open field for his speedy conquest.

THINKING IN BATTALIONS. Thus the campaign of 1870 was a third step in Prussia's large plan of attack. Bismarck himself was conscious of the result he wished to produce. It was already clear to him he wrote of 1864 "that we should have to defend the conquests of the campaign in further wars just as Frederick the Great had to defend the results of his two first Silesian wars in the fiercer fire of the Seven Years' War." Hitherto nothing had barred Prussia's triumphal march. She had won victories with very little bloodshed, and when the King was proclaimed Emperor at Versailles she already dreamed of the conquest of Europe. But the swift recovery of France dashed her hopes, and four years after the treaty had been signed Bismarck mediated another sudden attack upon his neighbour. He could not bear to think that the enemy he had left bleeding on the ground had gathered strength to rise again. Another war in truth, would have been fought with France in 1871 had not Russia and England sternly forbade it. And Bismarck, always too prudent to fight upon two fronts at once, deferred his vengeance.

Hitherto, then, the wars of Germany had been one and indivisible, and ever since 1871 she has watched with hungry eyes for the opportunity of renewing the old conflict. Never has she been willing to live in peace and quietude. Her army has been always prepared for the day which should surely come. She thought in battalions and spoke in the thunder of artillery. She lived and worked and dreamed in a state of war. Though she affected to live on terms of friendship with her neighbours, though her Kaiser called himself impudently the Prince of Peace, she did not lay down her arms. It was not her fault that the chance of renewing her ancient hostilities had not come to her sooner. She hoped that her final campaign would be sharp and short, like the others, and would leave her undisputed mistress of the world. But she wished to take no more risks than were necessary, and it was not until she thought France weakened by politics and England on the edge of civil evils that she drew the sword.

How, then, in 1914 the Germans fell, without warning, upon defenceless Belgium they did not begin a new war. They merely took up again the policy of aggression which they had been forced to interrupt. And when we are asked to revert to the *status quo ante*, the state of things before the war, our answer is: "By all means, if our adversaries are content to go back to the very beginning of hostilities. The war in which to-day all the world is engaged, began in 1864: the campaigns which have been fought since are parts of one undivided struggle for supremacy, forced upon us by the Germans. By Bismarck's logic of history, then, we shall pick up the state which we wish to restore not in 1914, but in that year when Prussia began her career of blood by laying a predatory hand upon Schleswig-Holstein."

THE *status quo ante*, which alone is reasonable, will satisfy all save the Huns. Think what a return to it would mean for peace and tranquillity! The Duchies would be given back in Denmark; France would recover Alsace-Lorraine; the Kiel Canal would be made of 10 feet; and Heligoland would once more be the property of Great Britain. Germany, sacrificing its imperial unity, would become again a collection of independent Kingdoms. The German Colonies at whose acquisition we were so foolishly connived, would shake off forever the heavy hand of tyranny and oppression. We should, indeed, go back to a bound to the golden age of peace, when Hindenburg and Germanic society have been at war, and we know that if they be not crushed now they will fight on for another half-century. And if they still dangle before our faces the *status quo ante* we will creep it gladly, but we will go back to the very beginning, and remake the map not as it was in 1914, but as it was in 1864.—Daily Mail.

U.S. FORCES TO USE GAS AND LIQUID FIRE.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

Plans have been made by the General Staff of the army, with the approval of the President and the War Department, for the American forces to use gas and liquid flames when they begin operations against the Germans. The use of such methods by the enemy forces the United States to retaliate with similar measures.

A general order issued by the War Department to-day carries into effect directions given by the President for the organization of a special "gas flame" regiment for each army now being trained. There are three such armies—the regular army, the National Army, and the National Guard army—and each will have a gas regiment.

The War Department has been paying particular attention to the "gas and flame" innovations which the Germans introduced. The Pershing force has been undergoing intensive training in the use of gas masks, and in this country a large number of medical officers and officers of the Medical Reserve Corps have taken a special course of instruction at the Army Gas School, which has been established at Fort Sill, Okla.

The order issued to day provides for the formation for each army of the following special and technical troops:—

- (1)—A gas and flame service, consisting of a regiment of engineers.
- (2)—A mining service, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters and 8 engineer companies.
- (3)—A general construction service, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters and 6 engineer companies.
- (4)—An engineer supply service, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters, a battalion of 3 companies of supply engineers, a battalion of 3 companies of workshop engineers, and a service battalion of 3 companies.
- (5)—A surveying and printing service, consisting of 1 battalion of topographical engineers.
- (6)—A road service, consisting of 1 regimental headquarters, 3 battalions of road engineers of 3 companies each; 6 service battalions of 4 companies each; 6 truck companies of 31 trucks each, and 6 wagon companies, with 61 wagons each.
- (7)—An army pontoon park.

NEW U.S. LIBERTY MOTOR READY.

BRILLIANT ENGINEERING FEAT.

The Liberty motor, the airplane engine, upon which the United States is relying to establish definite air supremacy over the Germans over the battle fields of France, has passed its final test and is a complete and gratifying success.

In making this announcement, Secretary Baker told how all the best brains and business of American motordom had contributed their secrets and achievements to the government to produce the Liberty motor, which is to carry the thousands of American airplanes over Germany.

Probably the war has witnessed no greater single achievement, the statement says, and relates for the first time the story of the design, construction of the new motor, which has added a brilliant chapter to American engineering records.

Secretary Baker says the motor is now the main reliance of the United States in the rapid production in large numbers of high-power battle-planes for service in the war.

"In power, speed, serviceability and minimum weight," he continues, "the new engine invites comparison with the best that the European war has produced. The engine was brought about through the co-operation of more than a score of engineers who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency. Two of the best engineers in the country, who never before had seen each other, were brought together at Washington and the problem of producing an all-American engine at the earliest possible moment was presented to them. Their first conference, June 3rd, lasted from the afternoon until 2.30 o'clock in the morning.

"These two engineers were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of an airplane motor for use by American aviators over the battle fields of Europe. For five days neither man left the suite of rooms engaged for them. Consulting engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the two engineers in immediate charge of motor development alternately worked a 24-hour shift.

"An inspiring feature of this work was the aid rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers and a gave up their secrets under the emergency of war needs."

hour. And we shall resolve that no impious hand shall ever set it forward again. The role came of the time war, which is now being fought, as we believe to a happy finish, was the ambition of the Hohenzollerns and their servants. The purpose of Bismarck clear to his own countrymen, evaded the intelligence of our Ministers. "Bismarck made a good book," said Disraeli, "and what was most strange he backed the worst horse of the lot." For Prussia, in a country without any bottom, and in my opinion could not maintain a real war for six months." Now statements deceive themselves. Prussia has maintained one long real war for 50 years, and our diplomats have never understood it. In fact, we have blinded their eyes and closed their ears. Even when Bismarck told them what he wanted they did not believe him.

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GERMAN PRISON CAMP TORTURE.

STARVATION DIET AND HOT IRONS

Georges Andre, the celebrated French athlete, who was taken prisoner shortly after the outbreak of war, has escaped from Germany. He contributes to the "Journal" an account of his captivity.

"During nearly three years," he said, "I was taken from one prisoner camp to another. All the camps are alike, consisting of huts, with tarred roofs, erected on sandy soil. Each camp is divided into sections by barbed wire. They are so depressing that long detention produces a peculiar mental disorder termed 'barbed wire psychosis'."

"These vast camps can accommodate 10,000 men, but not infrequently 80,000 are crowded into them. Work is compulsory, except for non-coms., who are, however, hurried till they prefer work to camp routine."

"Food is very scarce, and the prisoners would perish of hunger if they did not receive biscuits from the French Government and parcels from their families or from prisoners' relief committees. From the Huns the prisoners receive only boiled herbs, with a scrap of margarine and occasionally a little barley, with a small ration of unpalatable black pudding."

"I was astonished," continues Andre, "to hear everybody complain of the present bread when I reached France. It is only compared with K.K. bread."

"When a prisoner arrives in a camp, he is immediately assigned to any work required, irrespective of personal attainments, and may be employed in mines, farms, or factories. The kommandos, or workmen's quarters, are worse than the camps."

"The harshest methods are employed to make the men work, the least harsh being deprivation of food for some factories. Prisoners unwilling to work for the Huns are placed in hot rooms until they submit. Blows with the flat side of sabres or bayonets are too frequent to merit attention."

"I have seen the burns of a man compelled to remain at attention between two glowing masses of metal. The least movement brought him into contact with the burning iron. He heroically refused to work against France, and finally fell inanimate."

"Naturally the prisoners' health suffers. Tuberculosis is making ravages. There is little or no medicine. High temperature alone is regarded as proof of illness. The Huns require workers, not invalids. Nevertheless, the spirit of the prisoners remains excellent, though none of them expects the war to end within another eighteen months, and even then only on condition that France remains united and accepts restrictions as the enemy does."

"The prisoners' worst fate is to be sent to reprisal camps in Poland or on the fighting line. There he is exposed to death from starvation or shells. I know something about this from personal experience."

THE SERGEANT ON DRILL.

[BY A CADET.]

"I dunno wot's the matter with you chaps to-day," said the sergeant, "but as I've remarked more'n once before, thank Gawd, we got a Navy. 'Ow the 'ell you chaps think you're goin' to whack the 'Uns when you don't know 'ow to at the 'alt-on-the-right-form platoon."

"Ang it all, you chaps ought to know by this time. Now, try it again!"

"The platoon performs the movement correctly. 'That's right,' said the sergeant. 'I know you could do it. I mean to say, any chaps that I've trained ought to be able to do anything, but nothink I never 'ad a sound sent back yet, an' I 'ope I never shall."

"Of course, I know 'ow you feel about it. You're fed up, ain't you? You're sick of formin' fours an' present arms an' all that, ain't you? An' you think this 'ere drill is all numbing an' eyewash. Well, I know wot that feels like. I been a rookie myself, though you wouldn't think it to look at me. You'd think I come down from 'eaven like this, wouldn't you?"

"An' you take my word for it, drill's the thing that's goin' to win this 'ere war. Anybody can be a blinkin' 'ero, an' do the death-or-glory stunt, but it takes a man to do 'is drill in the field as steady as 'e'd do it 'ere on this parade ground. Personally I ain't a 'ero. I ain't such a blinkin' fool. I'm a soldier, see? An' a soldier's a chap that goes on the battle-field as cool as a cucumber, an' in the fact, a damn sight cooler, for the canteen's a place where a chap can be excused for gettin' excited. I mean to say, the smell of beer—well, it's like the smell of 'ome, ain't it?"

LEARNED AT HOME.

"Let me tell you 'ow I learned the good of drill. It was down at the Retreat, 'I was in charge of a party, all of 'em trained soldiers—Grenadiers—an' we come to a place where the 'Uns was chewin' up the ground with machine guns. Them was the days when we ain't got no Lewis guns at all, an' only about a 'undred machine-guns in the 'ole British Army. Makes you laugh to think of it, don't it? We didn't do no laughin'. I can give you my word!"

"An' wot did drill do, eh? I know my chaps. Grenadiers they was, an' they know their drill backwards—an' I give the order, 'To six paces extend!' an' they done it without turnin' a hair, an' they went up to them 'Uns an' give 'em blazes. An' 'ow many casualties 'ad we, do you think? Two! That was all. One chap was killed, an' another chap was wounded. 'I was the chap that was wounded, see?"

"Now, if we 'ad been a lot of blinkin' 'eroes, instead of a lot of blinkin' soldiers, wot'd 'ave 'appened, eh? We'd all 'ave been casualties. Stiffs, in fact!"

"If ever you get into a corner like we was in, you'll thank Gawd for the bit of drill you was taught 'ere on this square. Squad, 'ehun! Move to the right in fours—form fours! Right! Quick march! Corporal Brown, 'tke charge, will you?"

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 26th Nov.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Friday, 26th Nov.—
Heather Day.

REAL FLESH BUILDER FOUND AT LAST. NEW HOME REMEDY WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING THIN UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.



HOW TO GAIN 15 TO 40 LBS.

Stop being a human bean, ple. Chase away that long, lean, hungry look that makes folks think you're sick or that you're not getting three square meals a day.

Give the merry laugh to the world-be witty friend who asks you what makes you look so peaked and tells you you'd better see a doctor.

Begin to-day to put from 15 to 40 pounds of good, firm, healthy permanent "stay there" flesh and tissue on those spare bones of yours.

For we say that the skinniest, scrawniest man or woman can quickly "fill out"—become plump—yes, with actual healthy fat, in sixty days and all by a new, simple, harmless home treatment that can be possibly hurt you, that imposes no "hardship" no disagreeable diets, no foolish "rub-ons" that can be taken privately in your own home without the knowledge of anyone. SARGOL tablets do the work, your chemist keeps them in stock.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

MURRAY PARADE ON GROUND

HEATHER DAY—Nov 30th

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.

[1223]

Terrible Eczema On Girl's Arms

Started in elbow joints. Broke out in rash. Itched so could scarcely sleep. Used three boxes Cuticura Ointment and two bars Cuticura Soap and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. E. Wessden, 10, Sherwood St., Carr Vale, Bolsover, Derbyshire, Eng., August 9, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of skin and scalp troubles, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. Cuticura Soap used exclusively for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed guard the skin and scalp in most cases against any troubles of this kind. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[36-14]

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse; but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 3/6, 1/6 & 2/6. NOW.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF
CONSTIPATION
AND ALL
DISORDERS OF THE
BOWELS

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF
CONSTIPATION
AND ALL
DISORDERS OF THE
BOWELS

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

\$80 per case.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[33]

"ASAHI BEER."

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
Tokyo, Japan.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates. For PASSAGE RATES, HAND BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR

Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

HAIPHONG TO SINGAPORE: "TAKSANG" Wed, 21st Nov, 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI via POOCHOW: "WOSANG" Friday, 23rd Nov, 11 A.M.
MANILA: "YUENANG" Friday, 23rd Nov, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN: "MAUSANG" Saturday, 24th Nov, Noon.
MANILA: "LOONGSANG" Friday, 30th Nov, 5 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNE LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

INTERIM LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 214.

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 214, 215, 216, 217.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 20th Nov., Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGHONG"	On 21st Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENSHIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAYUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 16 Days).

"HAITAN" — Capt. A. R. Higgins — TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.
"HAHONG" — Capt. J. W. Evans — TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pk.).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFBAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

no above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID BASROON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway to Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available in Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goudard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon).
Kobe, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRIENHART.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd Nov., at 11 A.M.).
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon).
YOKOHAMA

Kobe — TOTO MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon).

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	24,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERMIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
THINYO MARU	28,000	WED., 1st Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perma Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBOA, CALLEAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	16,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DARRO, Agent, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740. P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"ONTAGO MARU" — TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU" — MONDAY, 19th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and consignment are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia de Allagoas, via Singapore, Malacca, Dacca and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—1 or Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" — THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 8 A.M.
"AAIYO MARU" — SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf, Telephone No. 76 will be in use.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Mercantile of the Local Markets.

24 Pages!

24 Pages!!

24 Pages!!!

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

From Sheangwan Western Branch P.O.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 19TH NOVEMBER, 1917.

VERNON & SMYTH Share Brokers.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/10s
Bank Bills, on demand	2/10s
Bank Bills at 30 days sight	2/10s
Bank Bills at 4 months sight	2/11
Credits, at 6 months sight	2/11s
Commodity Bills at months sight	2/11s
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8s
Credits, at 4 months sight	4/10
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	69s
Credits at 90 days sight	—
ON BORNEA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	50s
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	50s
ON BANGALAH.	
Bank Bills, at sight	50s
Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
	132s
ON MANILA.—On demand—Peace	
	187
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
	22s
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
	154s
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
	24 2/3 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
	2s 3/4 p.m.
ON MANROSE.—On demand	
	18s
SOVEREIGN Bank's Buying Rate	
	£ 6.85 s
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tole	
	\$44.00
BAR SILVER, per 100	
	\$43.00

Hongkong ...20	cents. pieces...	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10	" "	\$0.13 "
Canton20	" "	\$5.90 Discount
Canton10	" "	\$1.10 "

November 18th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over N. China and N. Japan, and increased slightly elsewhere. An anti-cyclone has probably formed over China, central to the mouth of the Yangtze Valley; a relatively low area remains in the E. China Sea.

Fresh to's up monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.24 inches, against an average of 81.52 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Boat	{ N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	{ North wind strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lamoock) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Haiman) No. 1.

ALTERATION OF TIME LEAVING BLAKE, PIER.

A special Permit has been issued to this Steam Launch for the accommodation of ships' Officers or Passengers going on board at night.

From the 16th November, the Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 P.M. and 12.15 A.M. and must return to her moorings at Observation Point by 2 A.M.

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

& Charles Hall Tel. No. 815
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1947 [155]

TRY
PERFECTOS.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ALTERATION OF TIME LEAVING BLAKE, PIER.

A special Permit has been issued to this Steam Launch for the accommodation of ships' Officers or Passengers going on board at night.

From the 16th November, the Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11 P.M. and 12.15 A.M. and must return to her moorings at Observation Point by 2 A.M.

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

& Charles Hall Tel. No. 815
 Hongkong, 14th May, 1947 [155]

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